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Standing Pat.

The oracles have spoken no new word. The Republicans, as everybody knew, are to stand pat in the campaign. The tariff is to be as sacred as Mr. BRYAN'S ratio. It is the linchpin of prosperity, and the sum, essence and final shape of economic wisdom. No unholy hands must touch the Dingley act. If it ever needs repairs, only Republican carpen-

ters need apply. The Republicans stand pat. Will the people stand standing pat?

Believing as we do that the tariff was made in heaven, we are filled with gloom to have to remember that its blessed beneficiaries cannot "chip in" · to the campaign fund with all their old enthusiasm and unquenchable zeal for the public welfare.

The Eight Hour Law.

It is evident that the Eight Hour law is in need of revision and clarification. Its scope requires a more specific definition. The Government in its capacity of employer may, if it so chooses make a shop rule that eight hours shall constitute a day's work in any enterprise directly paid for out of the public treasury. But it is absurd and unsound to assert that the rule should be so applied that it will cover all supplies. materials or structures which are to become or which may ultimately become public property to be used by the Government in its processes.

By the terms of the law of 1892 "the service and employment of all laborers and mechanics who are now or who may hereafter be employed by the Government of the United States, by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon any of the public works," &c., shall be "limited and restricted" to eight hours per day, a penalty being provided for infraction of the law.

A question arises regarding the precise nature of "public works," and another question arises regarding the proper extent of the terms "contractor" and "sub-contractor." Contracts are made for building dams and ships, for erecting buildings and for supplying pins, twine and sealing wax. How far are these and other matters to be held as covered by the law of 1892? Government work is done by contract and Government supplies are obtained under contracts. Does the law apply to both?

It would doubtless please Mr. Goarkes this matter if a ruling could be obtained under which all work done by contractors or sub-contractors, for the Government or for use by the Government, whether done directly or indirectly for Government account, would be held as public work and subject to the provisions of the law. Nothing but confusion and unwarrantable injury to private interests could follow such a

The law has been on the books for fourteen years. Now that it has been brought into prominence, it will be well to ascertain its exact meaning.

The Duma's Defiance to the Czar.

On Monday, July 28, was witnessed in

a hotel room at Viborg in Finland a scene probably destined to be as memorable in history as the tennis court declaration made by the French National Assembly that it would not sub-

mit to be prorogued or dissolved, but would remain, at one place or another, in permanent session. Barred out by bayonets from the Tauride Palace in St. Petersburg, where they had previously met, from two to three hundred members of the Duma went to Viborg, and there, having reorganized under their regular presiding officers, prepared, discussed and adopted an answer to the Czar's decree by which their chamber had been dissolved. The answer, approved by all but two of the members present, has been issued in the form of an appeal to the Russian people, and is a remarkable document. It is short, but every word goes home. In it the Duma, itself the victim of violence, threatens no violent reprisals. It refrains from counselling active insurrection. It preaches no civil war. It simply calls upon the Russian people to protest against the suppression of their elected legislature by opposing collector and the recruiting sergeant. That is a weapon which, in resolute hands, should prove irresistible. It is a weapon with which American citizens are familiar, for it was by the concerted

paralyzed the Stamp Act. Those who have doubted the qualifications of the Russian people for self-government and if their spokesmen possessed the circumspection, self-restraint and foresight needed for a triumphant revolution, should be reassured by the calm language of the Duma's manifesto. The Duma forbore to proclaim itself a constituent assembly and restricted itself to the election of a permanent executive committee. It conceives its legislative functions as suspended pending the judgment pronounced by the nation on its appeal. It reminds its constituents that in pursuance of their instructions to fight for their country and for liberty it strove from the first to assure the observance

and inexorable use of it that our fathers

of those primary civil rights solemnly conceded in the Czar's ukase of October 80, 1905, and since notoriously violated all over Russia by Ministers responsible to the sovereign alone. To rebuke such violations and to avert a recurrence of them the Duma had refused its confidence to the Goremykin Cabinet and had demanded the substitution of Ministers accountable to the people's representatives. To the Czar's charge that in seventy days it effected no legislation except the appropriation of money for the immediate succor of starving peasants, the Duma replies that this very measure of relief demonstrates the imperative necessity of proceeding first of all to find an adequate solution of the pressing agrarian problem, and it points out that its effort to that end was the pretext for its summary dissolution. Is it likely that the bulk of the Russian peasantry will sanction the punishment of the Duma for trying to go further in their behalf than the Czar and his advisers deemed expedient?

As to the Czar's promise to convoke another national assembly some seven months hence, a promise made in the same ukase which breaks all the pledges of the last half year, the Duma does not stoop to heap upon it the ridicule which it challenges. It merely directs attention to the fact that for seven months Russia must remain without popular representation at a crisis when the people are standing on the brink of ruin, when industry and commerce are shattered and the whole country is seething with unrest. Referring to the Government's avowed intention of acting arbitrarily for seven months, and of combating the popular movement in order to obtain next year a pliable, subservient legislature, the Duma predicts that should the Government succeed in stiffing the wishes of the people, it will convoke no Duma at all. That, of course, is the autocracy's real desire and unconfessed intention.

It is perfectly true, as the Duma in its address goes on to say, that at the present critical conjuncture Russia should not remain a day without popular representation. The people are reminded that they possess the means of acquiring it, if they see fit to use them. They have in their own hands the remedy for the Czar's deliberate omission to obtain the assent of their elected representatives to the imposition of taxes and to the appropriation of money for the support of the army. That remedy is for the people with one accord to refuse to give a single kopeck to the throne or a single recruit to military service. It is true, as the Duma tells its constituents, that if they persist in such a refusal the autocracy, soon or late, must succumb-No power on earth can withstand the

united and inflexible passive resistance

of a mighty nation. If the reactionists at Peterhof imagine that concerted passive resistance can be overcome by military force, they may do well to ponder a remarkable letter published yesterday and addressed to the vice-president of the Duma by a number of non-commissioned officers in south Russia, where the Government rightly expects to experience most trouble, and where it has accumulated some six hundred thousand soldiers. The signers of this letter testify that the Government will soon discover that the army is not on its side. The soldiers, they declare, have become at last a conscious element of the nation and share its sorrows and its hopes. For this reason, they ominously add, "it will be better for the officers not to order them to fire upon our families."

It will be recalled that BURKE denied the possibility of framing an indictment against a nation. It would prove equally impracticable, even if soldiers were the willing tools of despotism, to dragoon an aggregation of eighty millions into the payment of taxes and the yielding of conscripts. This would be true even if an autocrat had unlimited time at his disposal. In the Czar's case time will be narrowed by the quick depletion of his treasury. That his funds cannot henceforth be replenished by foreign loans is evident from the Duma's portentous repudiation of all future obligations of the kind in the name of an outraged commonwealth.

Sanhedrim of Sagamore Hill.

The confabulation at Sagamore Hill on Monday was a simple overture to the resounding symphony of statesmanship which will soon be banged and blown hard at an anxious and a respectful country. Still, several of our greatest men were present. The Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON is a host in himself. Perhaps he is more potent and convincing when he stands alone, free from the embarrassment of conflicting counsel and amendatory hint. He is strong, selfcontained, sure of his pathway and afraid of no enemy, ambushed or overt. A strict constructionist, speaking of that somewhat obsolete instrument the Constitution; a self-consecrated bulwark of the House as against encroachment by any other part of the Government; saturated with a patriotism of the vintage of 1800 or thereabouts: he is one of the most deeply rooted and inconvertible partisans our institutions and our atmosphere have ever produced. He is wise in council, sometimes, and often henceforth passive resistance to the tax imperturbable in emergency; and in action he has the dash, the fury and the prowess of RUPERT or EUGENE, though he may never have heard of them. But naturally he was not "the whole shooting match," as they say in North Carolina, the State of his birth and babyhood. There were others present. Representatives SHERMAN of New York, LOUDENS-LAGER of New Jersey and McKinley of Illinois.

> And who should bulge in upon the rapturous symposium later but the Hon. Boies Penrose, senior Senator from Pennsylvania? We note the bashful protest on his part that there was no "politics" in it. Of course not. The Hon. Boies Penrose is, first of all, the prophet of élite society, a parlor ornament: but he turned up, if we may use so popular a phrase in such an august connection, and he must inevitably have been called upon for augury, not to say illumination. Still, it cannot be truly said that the Republican council was com-

ALLISON and FORARER and HALE and BEVERIDGE were not there. Unhappily, Mr. Allison is ill in his far off Iowa retreat. Mr. FORAKER is busy with his own affairs. Mr. HALE is taking much needed rest among the pine and prohibition forests of his native State. These are all accounted for, all, at least, excepting the immortal BEVER-IDGE. And if we were asked to mention an absence more detrimental than any other, we should refer at once to the absence of that grand young man. His tuneful chin and his ambrosial curls, his beardless smile and his pellucid legs, his surcharged brain case whirling and rattling rapidly: he is a wonder and a joy.

What is any powwow, any parliament and session of thought without ALBERT the Great? Yet there is no reason to mourn as those without hope. The Sagamore Hill consultation was only a tuning up and a prelude. The real force and deep revolving wisdom of the Republican Congress campaign will be seen later. If the Democrate have their GRIM JIGGS, the Republicans are as rich and happy in their SCHOOLCRAFT SHER-MAN, Oneida Jim, the pride of pent up Utica and the storage warehouse of statesmanship.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Prime Minister of England, shouting "Vive la Duma!" at the Congress of the Interparliamentary Union in London makes a fine picture of an honest, red blooded Liberal, but he is evidently one of those statesme who think aloud. The habit may have awkward consequences. But if the Russian Government takes notice of his indisoretion he can retain WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, the international specialist, who has already explained, in behalf of the Prime Minister, that his meaning was that "whatever may happen to the personnel of the Duma, as an institution it still lives." It is a cold day when Mr. BRYAN does not get some advertising out of effete Europe.

A second letter from the Rev. Dr. SILAS C. SWALLOW attacking LEWIS EMERY, Jr., the fusion candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, closes with a request that Mr. EMERY write a free article for a church paper of which the Prohibition leader is editor. If the canny doctor will print the reformer's opinion of him Mr. FMERY will no doubt comply.

The problem seems to me to be a very plain and simple one. It is whether the people and the Legislature of New Jersey think they made a mistake in electing me to fill the unexpired term of the late General SEWHAL.—The Hon. JOHN F. DRYDEN.

That is the issue, and the "achievements of the recent session of Congress" which Mr. DRYDEN enumerates in a personal appeal to the people of New Jersey do not affect it, for the obvious reason that his services as a legislator in the Senate were usually limited to casting his vote with the majority. The record may be searched in vain for any valuable contribution to the debates on the railroad rate bill or the meat inspection bill or any other important measure. A specialist on insurance as it is written in Newark, and nothing else; an automatic and not a constructive statesman.

And now the Indiana State | Board of Health, following the example of Massachusetts, has analyzed foods and drugs and found 889 out of 889 samples impure. Good business for the vindicated 500; it pays to

Whether Mr. Monan will be able to induce the Democrats to fuse with the Prohibitionists in Massachusetts is open to doubt,—Providence Journal. The ability of the Hon. BUTIN MOBAN to do whatever he tries is not open to doubt. The Prohibitionists are merged in him. The Democrats will soon be. He fuses with Republicanism in the person of the Dreamwold Seer. "Mr and Tom-Tom"; who can beat it?

No international championship will be at stake in the trial of watermanship between the winner of the Oxford-Cambridge race and the Harvard eight which best Yale after a plucky struggle on the Connecticut Thames. The Americans will row for the fun of the thing, and the Englishmen in the same spirit. This is true amateur sport, and may the better crew win on the merits!

Representatives in Congress who voted to withhold appropriations from soldiers' homes maintaining a canteen must have doubts by this time of the wisdom of their ruse as a vote getting proposition. It seems to have aroused and incensed the old soldiers all over the country. The time serving politicians will hear from them at the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, if "Corporal" TANNER, the present commander-in-chief, has any influence with his comrades. "I have been over a great deal of the country in the last year," says Mr. TANNER. "I have talked with a great many of the inmates of soldiers' homes. I have also talked on the same question with many of the officers of the Regular army. All of them denounce such egislation as an insult to the old soldiers as well as to the soldier in the Regular army Candidates for Congress, we fancy, would sooner have the old soldiers with them than he fanatics who can be lined up by the W. C. T. U., the organization which procured the legislation complained of.

I have no intention of exercising my new powers. In fact, the added responsibilities have only served to make me feel more humble.—Acting Mayor McGowan.

"None shall rule but the humble, and none but toil shall have." He may be Mayor yet before Comptroller METZ.

Socialist Logic.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One of your correspondents says the Socialists induige in per consisties instead of using arguments.

The direct contrary is the fact, as argument the Socialist's long suit. His statements often do not need proof, as the conditions are self-evident. Another correspondent says that human nature is naturally selfish. He also is wrong, as is proved by the fact that an overwhelming majority of the people are so internally generous that they allow a few men to gobble up the whole thing.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR—Sir: I notice to-day in your news columns the remarkable story about the figures "22, 4" marked on the cornes of a little French girl's eye. I do not know the French language very well, but may not the numbers have been the historic combination 4, 11, 44 improperly ndered in the translation 22, 47

The French of It. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Here is the salile solution of it:
"Pourquoi les femmes aiment-elles les mauvais sujets?" "Parceque les mauvais sujets alment les femmes.
MIDDLETOWN, July 24. JERSETMAN.

Wall of a Jerseyite. Wee, fiendish, wingèd, piping speck Of cussedness, abaft my neck, I would you were the size of me Were feeling like my neck where you So calmly ram your stinger three HAROLD M. PINLEY. THE ARABIAN HORSE.

From Country Life in America. The Arabian horse is, say his enemies, a horse of a single gait—the gallop. In a sense this is true, and naturally. His masters, the Bedouins, abhor the trot; moreover, the smooth sandy reaches of the desert invite to the gallop. But Arabs can be taught to trot, though not to be high steppers. Either walking or galloping, they are models of grace.

A word now as to breeds. There is but one "nobie" strain, the Ku-hai-lan, almost innumerably subdivided. There are, besides, the Allerbi and Kadishi, ignoble drudges and hackneys, but they are never classed as Arabs. Though size varies individually, there are neither pony nor big breeds. Palgrave, Upton and Sir Wilfrid Blunt agree that the average height very nearly approaches fourteen hands and two inches, falling under it oftener than over it. Persian horses, nearly allied to the Arabs, owner, Runjeet Singh, in the three wars waged to obtain him, above 12,000 lives and sixty lace of rupees—that is, about \$8,000,000. Lylee stood all of fifteen hands, wore gold bangles below his knees, and had housings of gold fringed cashmere shawls. But for all that he was not a Ku-hai-lan, so could not have held his head high in the

A legend lurks in the name. It is the corruption of Kohlani and like that means "the blackened." Unromantic persons derive it from the skin color, a dark, slaty, grayish blue, whatever the coat; but there another derivation and one more befitting "the Daughters of the Stars." Mahomet, says the legend, with 10,000 mounted men, had fought unceasingly through three days and nights, the men never leaving saddle, the mares under them neither eating nor drinking. Victorious at last, the army came to a river bank, halted there, unsaddled and loosed the mares, which rushed madly to the water. Before they could drink the trumpets sounded the recall. In the 10,000, five were found faithful-five who came back to the standards. heedless of thirst. Mahomet himself welcomed them, blessed them, and had them anointed with kohl-whence Kohlani-as though they had been princesses of the blood. Ever after they were ridden by the Prophet and his companions, Ali, Omar, Abubekr and Hassan, and from them descends all Arabia's noble blood. Since there were five of them, the breed grand divisions are known as "Al Khamisa." or "the five."

But the romance of Arab pedigrees goes beyond the time of the Prophet's mares. They themselves were descended from the mares of Solomon the great—mares given him by the Queen of Sheba along with gold, ivory, slaves and spices. Naturally such strains are carefully guarded. Few of the Bedouins can read or write, yet they make a point of hanging inscribed pedigrees in little bags around the necks of their most famous mares. They ride only mares, and have a proverb: "Three things are from God: a good wife, a good mare, a good sword." A true son of the desert will almost as readily think of parting with his wife as with his mare. Thus there is a powerful reenforcement to the Sultan's firman forbidding their exportation.

> William the Premature. From the Charlotte Observer.

THE SUN is entirely right in its assertion that Mr. Bryan would have done well to remain away until 1908.

Since the recent declarations in his favor take the stump, and in two years even the Democratic party is likely to become tired of him. Had he not gone abroad when he did the present Bryan wave would not have rolled out upon the beach as it has—certainly not at this time. It became apparently so high that a number of outsiders were drawn in to swell its volume. But two years of Mr. Bryan as a candidate is a long time; it is a long time to have to listen to anybody, and we would not be surprised should the Nebraskan have to fight for the nomination in

The indorsements by State conventions bind nobody, not even themselves, as Mr. Bryan has himself declared, and they may take it

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In connec tion with the opening of the grave of Charlemagne it is of interest to observe that during the long history of Westminster Abbey only two royal tombs have been opened, those of Edward L and James I. The tomb of Edward I was opened by James I. The temb of Edward I was opened by the Society of Antiquaries in the year 1771. The body of the King was found in his royal robes, wrapped in a large waxed linen cloth. The figure was lean and tall (5 feet 2 in length) and erect as a paim tree, but "the long shanks" which gave him his surname were concealed in a cloth of gold. The corpse crumbled to dust on exposure to the air, and pitch was poured into the comn. The temb is raised, and is an object of interest to the visitor to the Abbey. The inscription runs thus: "Eduardus Primus, Scotorum Malleus hic est 1306.

Pactum serva." Nearly three hundred years after this "crushes of the Scots" had found his grave in Westminster, a Scotch King in the person of James took posses-sion of the crown of England. He was buried in the Abbey on May 5, 1625. The exact place was unknown until Dean Stanley discovered the coffin in a grave at the north of Heary VII.'s monument. On the occasion of opening the coffin the dean invited a few friends, among them Archibald Campbell Tait, Archibalop of Canterbury. The dean as soon as the coffin was opened said, "Gentlemen, stand saide and let the first Scotch Arch-bishop be the first to gaze on the first Scotch King of England." A tablet now marks the resting place of King James I.

The grave of King Charles I., in St. George's shapel, Windsor, was opened in the presence of George, Prince Regent, as there had been some doubt regarding his interment. He had been buried at Windsor without any religious service. His body was there with the decapitated head. NEW YORK, July 24. D. D., LL. D.

Utility of the Rich.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Socialism is Utopian dream. Even in this well favored land is ordained that the fittest will survive. Brains tent to take the place in the procession that nature

says should be his.

It will not avail him to raise his voice against his more successful brother, or to be continually howing against "the money power." Money is what we are all after; and if we fall to corner as much of it as we would like, we won't find any balm for our disappointment by becoming Socialists. We must not blame the world for our own shortcomings. It is an erroneous theory to imagine that the world owes us a living. We must work for t, and the measure of our success lies within our selves. Socialism is the twin brother to anarchy, and the English speaking races who come here

seem to have little use for it and the born American

atill less. It is an imported article that will neve

take root here.

The hand of the Socialist is forever raised against the rich, no matter how lavish they may be with their wealth in the cause of charity and education No thanks or gratitude is ever due the "money power" for what it does. Its name must ever be anathems. Considering that we live on the rich, and they on us, is it not better policy to be friends than warring senselessly on each other? It would be a miserable kind of a country had we no rich people in it. It would soon be gobbled up by some strong power, for it would be too weak and poor to defend itself. I think that Socialism will never be regarded here as a serious political quantity, because the workingman is better paid, clothed opean prototype. WILLIAM L. DOOLET. and fed and has more money in bank than his Eu

Tears of Karl the Great. Charlemagne was weeping on the bank.

"Kalser, Wilhelm stole my clothes while I was swimming in the Styx," he explained. Herewith the royal shade was compelled to don

Josephus Belshaggar. From the Raleigh Times. AMERICAN SHIPS.

Answer to the Argument That Enterprise is Needed More Than Subsidies. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In this etter I answer paragraph by paragraph "Scotchman's" recent communication in TRE SUN and his arguments that the United States hipping interests need enterprise, not sub-

Governments do not directly engage in uilding their merchant marines. An industrial maritime nation engages in shipping by granting subventions for several purposes that interest its industries and commerce chiefly for the expansion of export trade, and its subsidies are appropriated for carryand its subsidies are appropriated for carry-ing mails regularly; for transports or for war service, or all. Other forms can be developed, if remunerative, directly or indi-rectly. As a business proposition it is rea-sonable to assume that a competing shipping line cannot be successful unless it receives a subsidy or subvention equal to that enjoyed

by an established line.

The conditions under which the Cunard Line built two magnificent ocean liners represent an extraordinary subsidy in a new form. The legal rate of interest is from 4 to 5 per cent.; the British Government loaned them the funds to complete the ships at 2 and 2½ per cent., and as the payments extend to a long period the Government practically presents the steamers to the Cunard Line as a gift, a glorious recognition for the past patriotic services of that great, enterprising shipping line. British export interests owe many debts of gratitude to it for promoting its commerce throughout the world. equal to that of Great Britain I hope Congress will show its appreciation in a similar form to an American line.

The carrying by non-contracting lines of emergency postal matter is regulated by the International Postal Union. It is received and many lines carry it short distances on a complimentary basis. Contracting the mails to German steamers was unpatriotic and

injured British interests. The French subsidy act has been circumvented and many of the French oversea vessels are chargeable with obtaining funds for mileage under false representations; such methods as described by "Scotchman" can be considered sharp and criminal practice. The United States shipping subsidy act will guard against similar irregularities by protective conditions and provisions. The writer has familiarized himself with the "tricks" in shipping and has a most pronounced percep-tion of the uses and abuses of honest and dishonest appropriations and subsidies on land or sea.

When we enter into shipping competition

with equal subsidies "Scotchman" can rest assured that Americans will carry freights at ruling prices. It is an inalienable right on the part of a foreign buyer to ship his wares as he dictates. Americans will ship under their own flag when they possess a merchant marine. Patriotism will be the motive, especially where freight rates are identical. Only fast mail and special steamers receive sub-sidies or subventions on special merchant service. There will always be ample funds in the Treasury for honest bounties and sub-sidies that insure direct and indirect benefits

based on thorough investigation.

The subsidy topic has no direct connection with our tariff or with the disposition of our surplus competitive wares that are sold for export under home prices. Every industrial nation sells its overproductions for export cheaper than it does to its domestic trade. We are charged with a lack of enterprise and t is said that we do not need subsidies to phenomenal master stroke that Americans have made and that speaks volumes for their enterprise is that they attained the commercial supremacy of the world without a merchant marine.

I venture an opinion which is founded on an evolutionary study: Twenty years from he time that an American steamship is built under a broad subsidy act its flag will be the emblem that has earned the title to overses shipping supremacy. GEORGE J. SEABURY.

Why Does New York Come So High? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why does New York, in effect, repel thousands of Americans who prefer to live within its confines, but cannot do so because of the great cost of living in that city? Why is living so more expensive there than in other

I heard a former New Yorker say the other that he preferred New Yo cities, but he could not afford to live there, He is a prosperous merchant in this town. I have two sons in New York. Each is employed at wages which would give him and his wife a comfortable living in almost any other American city, but in the metropolis it is difficult, even with the strictest economy,

o make ends meet. Why is living so high in New York? NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 22. NASHVILLIAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editorial 'Juries Not Alone to Blame" recalls an early experience of mine in the old "Oyer and Terminer, when the late Judge Brady expressed o tion with the verdict of a jury of which I was a nember because we rendered it as "murder in the second degree" when his charge had indicated the propriety of a "first degree" verdict. The case was that of a barge captain who, after

being builled and beaten by a river front character, was said to have borrowed a pistol and shot his attacker. Premeditation was clearly shown, but we humans of the jury could not attribute to the accused the same heinousness of motive as attaches to more cold blooded acts, so we concluded to spare the slayer's life. Some years afterward a petition was circulated for the man's pardon, based on previous good character (testified to at the trial) and model behavior in prison.

So far as I know the pardon was granted and a penitent soul was redeemed to further earthly usefulness. What moral is to be drawn from this exercise of the juror's function?

A Spinster's Advice to Her Sisters.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: How can

"moral burden," or permit a man even to suggest that his moral code is hers? Her adorable femininity, sweet and clean and white, and shining with the sensuous splendor of the lily, wraps (effortlessly and instinctively) its tendrils around the man's being; it is fraught with n ecstasy of dependence, and compels an ecstasy support; ever alluring, ever entrancing, always daintily holding its own starlike yet careasing

woman not glory in her advantage of bearing the

supremacy.

It is inconceivable to me that a woman should want the right to drag this supremacy through the mire, to drink, to smoke (excessively) and imagine that, however fascinating she may be, she does not dethrone herself in so doing.

A woman may be self-supporting, independent, professional; her superiority in business matters may be unquestioned, she may be surrounded by lends or fools (the latter the more appalling); yo if she values her charm she will rem

NEW YORK, July 24. AN OLD, OLD SPINSTER. Thorough Satisfaction.

From the Weekly Telegraph.

According to a report of the Indian Office, no many years ago a Queen's messenger or som other interior official was robbed, though not per-sonally injured in any way, on his road to Cabul. The British Government wrote to complain of this, but no reply was received for some months. en thoroughly investigated, and not only have the robbers of your messenger been put to death but all their children, as well as their fathers an

A Letter Home. Dear husband, here at this hotel But really, dear, the cost of it Is more than we intended.

The waiters all are college boys

her Majesty the Queen."

Who work through their vacation. y expect the tips they get To pay their education. Now, you know what that cost our Bill; He said it was surprising Ten thousand dollars saw him through

And so, considering all this. You will not think it funny That I shall have to sak of you To quickly send more

WASHINGTON LETTERS.

A Dealer's Opinion of the Value of the Clinton Corresp To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Students of the history of the American Revolution will be interested to know that the lost letters of General Washington to George and James Clinton have been recovered. When the public papers of George Clinton, purchased by the State of New York, were published

under the editorship of Mr. G. W. Clinton of Buffalo, he said in his preface: "Several

etters of Washington to George Clinton are

wanting, of which I especially regret the ab-

have stated some grand movement he had

in contemplation against the enemy, but which is not disclosed in George Clinton's

assuring him of hearty and strong cooperation." Mr. Clinton was in error as to the number of missing letters, if "several" can be read as meaning very few. The missing letters were at least forty, as that number was re-vealed by the death of Mr. William S. Appleton and the consequent auction of his library at Boston. If it were not unsafe to guess about such things, I should be tempted to say that these forty letters were all that were

many more. Mr. Clinton was also in error in stating that the missing letters were addressed only to George Clinton—the truth being that of the forty letters in question half at least were

The State historian, Mr. Hugh Hastings, has also fallen into a serious error about these letters. He says in the preface to the Clinton papers: "The missing letters of Washington have, with two or three exceptions, been secured by the State Historian from the correpublished by Mesers. George P. Putnam's

published by Mesers. George P. Putnam's Sons, New York."
The contents of a few of the letters were, it is true, recovered in this way, but it is a fact that at least twenty-six of them remain entirely unpublished, while the others are either published in full or in part only.
Another important and valuable "find" turned up in Mr. Appleton's collection—no less than the original manuscript map drawn for and used by General Washington during his various campaigns in New York, the Jerseys and Pennsylvania. The routes taken by him are plainly marked, and with his own hand the General has written in the names of many places.

seys and Pennsylvania. The routes taken by him are plainly marked, and with his own hand the General has written in the names of many places.

Unfortunately, at the sale I did not appreciate the great value of these things, and out of the forty-one items offered I bought only the map and about half of the letters, among them the original of the famous address from Newburgh at the termination of the war.

Upon returning to New York with the letters a little investigation soon proved their value. A neighbor had bought some of the letters and had also discovered their value, and a proposal on my part to buy his was met by an offer from him to buy mine. The result was that we put our two purchases together, bought all we could from other dealers who were at the sale, and we now have thirty-five of the original letters. We, to our great regret, were unable to secure the other five, which were bought on the commissions of various private collectors. Indeed, we have only been able to trace the whereabouts of one of the letters, and that is in the possession of that prince of collectors Mr. W. E. Bix by of St. Louis.

Apart from the money value of the letters, I am glad to have the honor to bring to public notice an unpublished series of historic Revolutionary manuscripts such as may never be net with again. These letters supply a lost chapter in the story of that event of paramount importance in the history of the world—the American Revolution. It is a chapter written by the chief actor in that great drama. It throws a stronger light than ever upon the many sided character of George Wishington; it shows his caution, coupled with boldness; his unfaltering zeal for the American cause, his bravery and brilliancy, his watchfulness and mastery of detail—in a word, it gives a perfect picture of the "Father of his Country."

With the able cooperation of George S. Hellman, M. A. (Col.), a descriptive catalogue of the manuscripts has been printed, and while the edition is limited, I have no doubt of being able to present a cop

good weather. Go up lots and cut hay all the forenoon. By noon it clouds up and shortly after begins to rain. It rains all the next day. The day after a patch of blue sky as big as the milk house appears. We hustle up lot to turn the hay and get it in passable shape to come in. Then we start to cart it in the barn. Get in one load and it begins to rain again, and we're a week getting in a few loads of hay, which after it is in the barn is fitter for bedding than fodder.

Talk about the cotton leaks, railroad rebating or the packing house scandal, they are a mere nothing as compared with this abominable article the weather department is giving us farmers. And to make matters still worse they villainously label rainy weather fair and fair weather rainy.

In the face of these facts it is high time President Roosevelt appointed a committee to investigate the weather department, and the rascals, no matter how high up in Washington society they may be, will be lynched by a delegation of farmers.

ROCKY POINT, L. I., July 23. forencon. By noon it clouds up and shortly

Why Everybody Likes Sand.

From the Spectator.

The love of sand is universal, feit by all, and at all ages. The child finds in it a ready and a plenti-

ful material for giving something of definiteness to the world of his childish imagination; and when experience shall have proved the real world to be ess pleasant and not expressible in sand, he, nevertheless, as a grown man, tacitly admits the attract of the old time medium and spends his holide upon it. No watering place need trouble as to its prosperity if it has a broad forefront of sand.

Probably so general and ingrained a love is only
to be accounted for as the result of a sympathetic and unconscious "harking back" to the feel of the life on the dry sandy soils of the East, upon which man first wandered and in which he first delved. He can sit or lie with greater comfort and case—as he originally sat, without a chair, or lay, without a couch—upon sand than upon any other kind of earth, and upon sand he reverts readily, and with out fear of convention, to primeval barefooted Possibly even the charm of the "sanded floor the concrete to our forefathers; the comfort and

In proof it may be readily concluded that far distant man would not have been long in finding out the advantages of a dry cave as a dwelling place. It would be found most readily in soft, friable rocks. The natural and further easy expansion of the cave to meet growing demands for house room, by scraping down of roof and sides, would result in a sanded floor. Litter of rude cave living and housekeeping could be more easily swept out, with the leafy bough or bunch of sedges acting as the original broom, when mixed with sand than without its aid. The savage family which swept its cave out often and most thoroughly would certainly be the health-iest and strongest.

cosiness of cheery inn pariors and kitchens, warm with the ruddy heat of glowing logs, on snowy

nights-may also be due to vaguely assertive in

The Wicked Vestryman. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice the

"Vestrymen in a number of New York churches are complaining of the number of counterfeit coins found in the collection boxes nowadays" I only knew one vestryman, a cashier at one of our large freight stations. He put into the

above, taking out in exchange good money, the

cash drawer all counterfeit money

bad money being passed on truckmen and others who had business with the railroad company. Utica Obeys His Name. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Can you find room in your "Hall of Fame" for Mr O. B. Joyful, whose emportum on the corner of Second and

Bleecker streets sheds a great cheerfuli thriving village? UTICA, July 24. Me Moran's Simile.

A stalking horse against a rising tide.

In the Century Magazine for August the Vesuviu and San Francisco calamities are fully described.

Mr. W. J. Henderson has a breezy article on codfishing. Notre Dame and other Paris churches are ted by the Pennells, and the story of the mass e Matterhorn is told. There are seven stories, ting serials, and papers on farming and sum

POPULATION OF MOROCCO. French Observer Puts the Total at Between Four and Five Millions.

From the Geographical Journal.
Capt. N. Larras, a French officer who has been detached for service in Morocco since 1898, makes known the results of a very careful investigation he has made into the size and distribution of the population of Morocco. Previous estimates have differed greatly: the totals adopted by Erckmann and Roblis, 8,000,000 and 6,500,000 respectively, exceed some enumerations and are greatly exceeded some enumerations and are greatly exceeded by others. But by extensive personal ob-servations, by a study of the personal obser-vations of other travellers and by judicious inquiries among the Moors themselves Capr. Larras has arrived at results which he con-siders to approximate more closely to the truth than it has been possible for earlier estimates to do.

estimates to do.

He distinguishes between three regions of Morocco: Atlantic Morocco, from Tangier to Mogador; the Atlas-Riff country, with which is included the valley of the Muluya, draining into the Mediterranean, and the valley of the Sus, descending to the Atlantic; and the Saharan borderland. The first region comprises most of the large towns, including Fez and Marrakesh, and may be described in general terms as a fertile, well populated country; but here, as elsewhere in Morocco, the distribution of the popula-tion is very unequal. Capt. Larras has arrived at the conclusion that the number of inhabitants in this region is about 2,200,000. As regards the mountainous zone, the tribes of the der, of the country at the foot of the Atlas, occupy fertile lands and are fairly rich and numerous; but among the mountains the valleys are narrow and afford shelter to only a very scanty population living in the unfortified hamlets which line the river banks. Thus Capt. Larras estimates the population of the Atlas-Riff country at no

river banks. Thus Capt. Larras estimates the population of the Atlas-Riff country at no more than 1,500,000, and adding 200,000 inhabitants for the valley of the Muluya and a like number for the Wad Bus and the country stretching south as far as but not including the Wad Dras, he arrives at 1,900,000 as the total population of the second of the three regions.

The third region, stretching from the southern slopes of the Atlas into the Bahara, comprises the valleys of the Wad Dras, the Wad Ziz and part of the Wad Gir. Save for a few nomad and robber tribes, the inhabitants of this region are collected in the fortified villages along the lines of the streams of water that flow above or below ground. To the basin of the Wad Dra Capt. Larras assigns a population of from 100,000 to 250,000; to the basin of the Wad Ziz (including Taffleit) from 120,000 to 200,000, and to the Wad Gir, together with Figig, from 20,000 to 30,000. According to this estimate, the maximum figure for the population of the Saharan borderland of Morocco is under 500,000, so that in the three regions enumerated by Capt. Larras the total population would be at most 4,600,000. Contentiage himself with the conclusion that the population of the country lies somewhere between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000, Capt. Larras expresses his own conviction that the right number is nearer the smaller total. It is to be noted, however, that he himself thinks that, in spite of a heavy infant mortality and the number of deaths from violence, the population of Morocco ought, under no worse conditions than prevailed during the nineteenth century, to be on the increase.

MALIBRAN.

Her First Appearance in New York as Maria Garcia Recalled.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: entertaining article that appeared in today's SUN upon Manuel Garcia is so nearly complete that I am prompted to add to it matter that may be of value. The Garcia family were heard of by Mr. Dominick Lynch in Europe, and he, like the ardent amateur that he was, brought the whole family over to Brooklyn in one of his packet ships.

The Garcias were entertained by Mr. Lynch, and the greatest of prima donnas, Maria Garcia (later Malibran), made her first sojourn in America in the Lynch mansion in Brooklyn, of being able to present a copy to such readers of TRE SUN as choose to ask for it. I trust the ultimate resting place of this collection will be in some such institution as the New York Public Library or the New York Historical Society. George H. Richmond. New York, July 24.

THIS HAYING WEATHER.

A Suffering Long Island Farmer Calls for a Lynching at Washington.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: This is the damnedest haying weather I ever see in over forty years. Me and the hired men have been haying for the last month and we're not half through yet. Get up in the morning, not a cloud in the sky. Looks like good weather. Go up lots and cut hay all the forencon. By noon it clouds up and shortly stated to stop sewing, Maria knew that there were years. Me and the hired men have been haying for the last month and we're not half through yet. Get up in the morning, not a cloud in the sky. Looks like good weather. Go up lots and cut hay all the forencon. By noon it clouds up and shortly state of the opening of Now york. We can believe that there we very little if any, criticism in 1825. I had the pleasure of hearing Mrs. Lynch's daughter) narrate some experiences with the gifted genius of 16, who had on her arrival registed of 16 who had on her arrival registed at work, and a present of 18 Barblere" and the more highly first operator of 18 Barblere" and the more highly first operator of 18 Barblere" and the more highly first operator of 18 Barblere" and the more highly first operator of 18 Barblere" and the more highly first operator of 18 who had on her arrival registed at a twork, and a present of 18 who had on her arrival registed to the then new opera of "Otello" by Rossini. It was in his second style genius of 16, who had on her arrival registed at a work, and the her pleasure of hearing two hearing and the more highly first operator of 18 who had to stop the hearing and the more highly first operator of 18 and the pleasure of the then new opera of "Otello" by Rossini. It was in his second style genius of 16, who which was no doubt a very small town in

vember 29, 1825, as the birth of Italian opera in New York. We can believe that there was very little, if any, criticism in 1825, by which an accurate impression could be gathered of an opera company that comprised such extraordinarily gifted artists as those who were associated with Manuel Garcia. The life of Mme. Malibran must always be a story of pathetic interest to people of musical natures on account of her varied talents, intellectual conversation and early death at 28, when she had already become one of the most accomplished women in her profession.

NEW YORK, July 22.

H. B. F.

Postmaster Works With Wis Part. From the London Dally Chronicle.

New Zealand possesses a postmaster who, for all practical purposes, is armiess. Owing to a physical deformity which renders his hands use-less, he is obliged to do, and actually does, all the ciercal work of his office with his feet. His name is Mr. Ernest C. Moon, and he is in charge of the oost office at Te Uku, Auckland. He uses an indelible pencil in his official work, with which he writes clearly and legibly. He is 87 years of age. and has been in charof the se post office at Te Uku for the last eleven years. The official reports of the inspectors of the New Zealand Postal Department show that Mr. Moon has given every satisfaction in the discharge of his duties. He makes out money orders, postal notes and the periodical official statements by using his feet. In the same way he applies the date stamps to letters with wonderful rapidity. Mr. Moon can also use a hammer.

Senator Bate's Bules.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

The late Senator William B. Bate of Tennessee was a Major-General in the Confederate army and never quite reconciled himself to the defeat of the

Soon after he came to the Senate he formulated a set of rules which he called "Rules for My Proper Legislative Guidance." Whenever a proposition came up about which he was undecided he would be the control of the came of t take the printed slip containing these rules from his pocket and study it carefully.
"Bate" said a colleague one day, "what is that altp of paper to which you refer so frequently?

"That," said Senator Bate. "is a little reminder of my beliefs on constitutional questions."
"Where did you get it? Think it out yourself?" "No, suh," replied Bate with much dignity: "I found most of those immortal truths in the Consti-tution of the Confederate States of America."

Truck Farming That Pays. From the Charleston Post.

Fourteen thousand dollars net profit on the

planting of thirty-five acres of land is an achievement not to be despised. The crop was potatoes.

The average production per acre was a few barrels more than a hundred. They sold for \$5 per barrel. or a total of \$17,800. They cost a dollar a barrel to put on the market, or \$3,500, leaving a net profit of \$14,000. That is the record made by a Charles. tonian, in Colleton county, who is plantin on lands formerly devoted to rice culture. o is planting truck

A Naturalized Englishman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I am an Eng. lishman by birth, but I have always felt that question of naturalization was one of principle and not of sentiment. With very few exceptions I have always been treated with as much counters? as if I were a native of the United States, and when naturalization papers because though I thought it my duty to do so it was no less a pleasure

Missouri Walnut.

From the Columbia Herald.

The walnut trees which have been landmarks in Missouri for generations have been ruthlessly in Missouri for generations have been ruthless, sacrificed for commercial purposes. In Howard county a buyer for England has spent two years collecting wainut lumber for shipment abroad. He has just loaded on cars at Payette logs for which he paid \$18,000, which will be sent to Hamburg. Germany, for manufacture into furniture. For one Howard county tree \$150 was paid.

Swimming, illustrated, in Country Life in America for August is a timely article. There are descrip-tions of fishing for giant sea bass, of the Arab horse. or colonial blue china, of the Odontogiossum crupum orchid, and of American ways of preserving phess-